

47. Descriptions of a new *Amphisbæna* and a new Snake discovered by Dr. H. G. F. Spurrell in Southern Colombia. By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S., F.Z.S.*

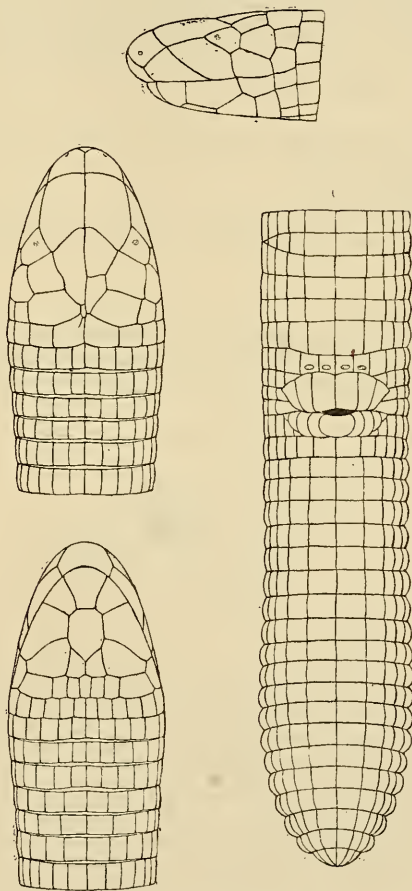
[Received October 29, 1915 : Read November 23, 1915.]

(Text-figures 1 & 2.)

AMPHISBÆNA SPURRELLI, sp. n. (Text-fig. 1.)

Snout rounded, prominent. Rostral rather small, triangular, just visible from above; nasals forming a suture; a pair of

Text-figure 1.



Amphisbæna spurrelli. Upper, lower, and side views of head, and lower view of posterior part of body and tail.

* Published by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum.

præfrontals, the largest head-shields, the suture between them once and a half to once and two-thirds as long as that between the nasals and slightly longer than that between the frontals, which are much smaller and a little longer than broad*; a pair of small occipitals; eye distinguishable under the ocular, which is situated between the præfrontal and the second and third upper labials and followed by two superposed postoculars; four upper labials, fourth small, second very large; symphysial trapezoid, the sides slightly concave, followed by a longer chin-shield; four lower labials, second largest. 213 or 214 annuli on the body, 21 to 23 on the tail; an annulus in the middle of the body contains 34 or 36 segments, 16 or 18 dorsal and 18 ventral, the dorsals at least twice as long as broad, the median ventrals once and a half to twice as broad as long; the dorsal segments on the distal half of the tail tubercular or subconical. Lateral line very distinct. 6 anal segments. 4 præanal pores. Whitish, each dorsal segment with an oval or squarish purplish-brown spot.

Length to vent 320 mm.; tail 28; diameter of body 10.

Two specimens from Anda Goya, at the junction of the R. Condoto and San Juan.

Distinguished from *A. darwini* D. & B. by the broader ventral segments and the tubercular segments on the tail.

HERPETODRYAS VICINUS, sp. n. (Text-fig. 2.)

Eye large, as long as the snout. Rostral once and one-third as broad as deep, just visible from above; internasals a little broader than long, a little shorter than the præfrontals; frontal

Text-figure 2.



Herpetodryas vicinus. Side view of head.

once and a half as long as broad, longer than its distance from the end of the snout, slightly shorter than the parietals; loreal as long as deep; one præ- and two postoculars; temporals 2+2; nine upper labials, fourth, fifth, and sixth entering the eye; five lower labials in contact with the anterior chin-shields, which are shorter than the posterior. Scales in 10 rows, all smooth or the vertebral pair very faintly keeled; scales gradually decreasing in size towards the ventrals, the largest not half the size of the parietal shields. Ventrals not angulate laterally, 163; anal

* In the specimen figured the left frontal has fused with the left occipital.

divided; subcaudals 149. Reddish brown above, anterior two-thirds of body with darker lines on the borders of the scales, forming faint cross-bands terminating in a spot on the outer series of scales; a series of irregular yellow spots or streaks along the vertebral line; posterior part of body and tail uniform brown with darker edges to the scales; a round blackish spot on each parietal shield; a short black streak behind the eye above the lip which is white, some of the shields finely black-edged; belly white in front, brownish behind; a dark streak along the tail at the junction of the subcaudal shields.

Total length 490 mm.; tail 190.

A single young specimen, also from Anda Goya.

Closely allied to *H. fuscus* L. Distinguished by the number of temporals (2+2 instead of 1+1), the greater extent to which the fourth upper labial borders the eye, the divided anal, and the more numerous subcaudals.